mericarps. Vegetatively, *Tribulus alatus* is similar to more pubescent examples of *T. terrestris*, which also is found in Peru. The three New World adventives may be separated readily by the following key:

1. Perennial; flowers 2-4 cm in diameter; intrastaminal glands connate, forming a 5-lobed ring around ovary base ..... *T. cistoides.*
1. Annual; flowers 5-15 mm in diameter; intrastaminal glands free:
   2. Flowers 5-10 mm in diameter; mericarps dorsally 2-4-spined ..... *T. terrestris.*
   2. Flowers 10-15 mm in diameter; mericarps winged on margin of dorsum ..... *T. alatus.*

In addition to the adventives, a number of species of *Tribulus* have been described from the New World as indigenes. Of these, *T. alacranensis* Millsp., from the Arrecife Alacrán, Yucatán, Mexico, and *T. sericeus* Anderss., from the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador, are synonyms of *T. cistoides*. All others prove to be members of the closely related *Kallstroemia* Scop.

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THE FLORA OF EASTERN HIMALAYA[1]

This handsome volume is a report of the botanical expeditions of the University of Tokyo to the eastern Himalayas in 1960 and 1963. It is a contribution to the flora of that area of high significance, not only because of the care with which it has been prepared but also because of its broad scope and biological orientation. The volume is based on some sixty thousand specimens representing about three

[1]The Flora of Eastern Himalaya — Results of the Botanical Expeditions to Eastern Himalaya — Organized by the University of Tokyo 1960 and 1963. Compiled by Hiroshi Hara. i-x, pp. 1-744, pl. 1-40, figs. 1-68, route maps. University of Tokyo Press. 1966. ($32.00 from the University of Tokyo Press, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.)

thousand species of seed plants, ferns, bryophytes, lichens and fungi. The geographic records of the species are an important contribution but the catalogue of the collections is much more than that. The nomenclature and bibliography have received careful attention and the taxonomic work has been critical. Several new species are described and comments on old ones are frequent.

There is a chapter on cytology which deals with sixty species and illustrates the somatic chromosomes of nineteen of them. The chapter on phytogeography presents an excellent account of the vegetation and a detailed comparison of the floristic relations between the eastern Himalaya and Japan. This latter study involves over two hundred and fifty Himalayan species and their Japanese counterparts.

A series of photographs, twenty-one of them in color, illustrate the principal vegetational features, selected species and floral details.

This book will not only be widely used by botanists concerned with the Himalayan flora directly but will be of special interest to those interested in the eastern North American flora and its relationship to eastern Asia.

Dr. Hara and his thirty-seven colleagues who contributed to the book are to be congratulated for this fine publication.

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A NEW STATION FOR HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA L. IN MINNESOTA. — Common witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana* L.) is widely distributed in eastern North America reaching the northwest limit of its range in Minnesota. Until recently it has been known only from Winona and Houston counties in the extreme southeast corner of the state.

In 1960 Mr. Richard Brand, county agent of Todd County in central Minnesota requested verification of the identification of a witch-hazel plant found on a farm of Mr. Leon